



Kansas Fort Riley

Facility and Location

Fort Riley was established in 1853 as a base for westward expansion and used by state militia units for encampments and training exercises. In 1955, the fort changed from a training and educational center to the home base for a major infantry division, the 1st Infantry Division. Fort Riley currently provides training assistance to more than 30,000 reserve component soldiers, including the Army National Guard, Army Reserves, Navy Reserves, Marine Reserves, Reserve Officer Training Corps, Air Guard and individuals conducting individual training or attending schools.

Live fire training exercises as well as open burn/open detonation (OB/OD) of pyrotechnics and other munitions items have historically been conducted on the installation. These actions represent a potential release of perchlorate.

Groundwater along the Republican and Kansas Rivers is the sole source of drinking water for Fort Riley, Ogden, and Junction City. Municipal and Army wells located within three miles of the fort provide drinking water for approximately 47,800 people.

Media Sampled and Findings

Drinking Water — Prior to 2007, samples from the water plant intake point under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule reported no detection.

Groundwater — In 2010, 28 of 34 samples detected perchlorate from 0.2 to 0.51 ppb. In 2007, one sample detected perchlorate at 8.3 ppb. Prior to 2007, 13 samples from monitoring wells and a spring located in the Range 16 OB/OD area were taken with a high detect of 70 ppb.

Surface Water — Prior to 2007, two samples from the Range 16 OB/OD reported no detection.

Appropriate Actions

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) monitoring continues and additional sampling is planned. Environmental Protection Agency Region VII and the Kansas Department of Health and the Environment require groundwater sampling after which a decision will be made with respect to future actions on perchlorate.